

OLD GUARD'S AID NEEDED BY T. R.

He Cannot Be Nominated
Without It, Belief in
Washington.

CAMPAIGN ENTERS DIPLOMATIC STAGE

Neither Colonel Nor Former
Enemies Wish Another 1912
Fight Within Party.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, April 14.—Theodore Roosevelt cannot be nominated without the support of the "old guard"; his campaign from now on must be aimed to win this, and since he will not "go to them" it is being designed to make them come to him.

The Republican pre-convention campaign has already gone far enough to make this certain. On the returns so far Justice Hughes is far and away ahead of the Colonel, and most Republican leaders here say his nomination is sure. The convention is only seven weeks away, and Mr. Roosevelt has nothing up his sleeve. Yet many of the "insiders" believe he still has an even chance and some of the keenest observers are convinced he will win.

"The old crowd has the votes, a group and a great hunger. T. R. has nothing but his voice and his record. I'm betting on T. R.," said one of these observers.

It is notable that here in Washington, where the surface events of politics cast up much light and information, belief in a Hughes victory is almost unanimous. In New York, where popular and business opinion focuses, there is an equally strong conviction of Colonel Roosevelt's success—though not wholly a joyous conviction.

Two Fundamental Factors.
The struggle is now about to enter its final phase—one new to American politics and totally different from that of 1912—a phase that will be diplomacy rather than war. Careful review of the ground, and comparison of reports from all parts of the country and of the opinions of many outside observers show the following fundamental factors are pretty well agreed upon:

Neither Roosevelt nor his former enemies can beat Wilson without the others' help.
Neither is willing, as both were in 1912—to force a fight inside the party and risk a split and a defeat.
Roosevelt believes the need for real preparedness and renewed patriotism justifies postponing the 1912 issues, but not abandoning them.

He has already forced his issues on the party. Root supports them; Hughes is believed to. Whoever makes the race must run on the Roosevelt platform. If the man is not Roosevelt, his slogan will have to be "Me, too."

The "old guard," with a few exceptions, does not feel so strongly as does the Colonel on either the new issues or the "old guard" issue. It is willing to compromise a little. But the compromise will be with Roosevelt and not with the Progressives or the Progressive Republicans. These the "old guard" intends to treat politely but firmly.

Guard Will Not Surrender.
Control of the party is the one thing which the "old guard" will not surrender, compromise or risk. It would rather have another 1912. But the minor party leaders, the men who want to put through state, county, city and town tickets, demand victory at all costs. Finally, when the Republican convention meets the "old guard" will have control to the hilt—from two-thirds to three-fourths of the delegates; men as solid, conservative, businesslike and non-stampedeable as can be found. The "instructions" labels on these men mean only that they have been most carefully hand-picked.

The Hughes boom, politically speaking, is big, but empty. The politicians have been cheered on to the foreign dangers of outside aggression or needless war. It wants a President who will defend it against an invasion of American territory, the home markets or its right to do business safely abroad. It has tried Wilson, and it also will insist on Republican victory, in spite of any politicians' grouches.

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There are four ways by which his success might come—the refusal of Hughes to run, a decision among the business men throughout the country that he would handle foreign affairs and preparedness better than Hughes, demonstration on the stump that he was with him as of old, or a defeat by the politicians that they never have had from Hughes—of his awful past.

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T. R. AIDS HUMANITARIANS

Colonel's Letter To Be Read at Carnegie Hall Meeting, April 26.
Theodore Roosevelt will write a letter, to be read at the final rally, at Carnegie Hall, on the evening of April 26, of the members of the Humanitarian Club.

The Club, whose headquarters are at 1790 Broadway, has announced that the campaign for military preparedness had boosted their campaign for physical preparedness so effectively that it had brought into the organization last year more than 10,000 new members.

Misha Applebaum will outline a legislative plan, adopted by the Club, that would originate a Secretary of Welfare in the President's Cabinet, whose duties would be to perform most of the tasks now undertaken by private philanthropy.
(George Gordon Battle will preside over the Carnegie Hall meeting, and Thomas Mott Osborne, Judge William Wadhams and Ella Wheeler Wilcox will be guests of honor.)

EXPECTS PENROSE TO SUPPORT T. R.

Lieutenant Sounds Senator
on Where He Stands
on Colonel.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, April 14.—Senator Penrose "will not oppose Roosevelt in the convention if the consensus of opinion is that he is the best man to nominate." The man to whom Penrose made this statement, one of Penrose's lieutenants, said today that in his opinion this meant that by the time the convention met Penrose would be openly for Roosevelt.

"When I spoke to the Senator," said the lieutenant, "he was loath to express himself except in the most general terms—that we must put up the strongest man that we could get. But as we men who are standing by Penrose feel ourselves supported by many who, while they are opposed to Roosevelt, I felt that I ought to know where the Senator stood. So I put the question to him point blank."

"Where do you stand on Roosevelt?" "If Roosevelt seems to be the strongest man that we can nominate at the time that the convention meets, then I shall not oppose him," was the answer.

CIVIC WORKERS MEET HERE

National Community Centre Conference
to Open Wednesday Night.

The National Conference on Community Centres will be opened at the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, on Wednesday night by Dr. John Finley, Commissioner of Education of New York, and William G. Wilcox, president of the Board of Education.

Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, will preside. Henry Bruere, City Chamberlain, will discuss "The Uses and Limits of Taxation"; James Ford, of Harvard, will talk on "The Community Centre as a Phase of the Industrial Cooperative Movement"; John Collier, director of the New York Training School for Community Centre Workers, will speak on "The Meaning of the Community Centre," and Dr. Luther H. Gulick will speak on "No Freedom Without Self-Support."

Continuing through Friday afternoon, the conference will be attended by delegates from most of the large cities east of the Rockies. Evening sessions will be at the Church of the Messiah and day sessions at the Hotel Astor.

Homes Fewer in Brooklyn

Brooklyn, once the proud borough of homes, is rapidly becoming a borough of crowded tenements; and Brooklyn, too, is looking up. Not only homes, but old three-story tenements, are giving way to four-story tenements, according to the report of Herbert S. Swan, of the tenement house committee of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

QUIGG COMES OUT FOR COL. ROOSEVELT

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knows that what this country wants is preparation along the line of its own deep and deepening sentiment. Advice, yes, and his kind of advice; but only after that sentiment has been consolidated in a vote and exhibited in a Man.

"6. Mr. Ford's victory over Mr. Smith, in Michigan, by a small majority can hardly be taken as proof that this country does not want what is being called Preparedness. It is a comment on Primary Elections, as applied to Presidential candidates, that nobody has permitted his name to go on the ballot who does not want what he knows is going to be nominated. If this country is in favor of Preparedness, it will put its business into the hands of the man of whom it believes that he knows what Preparedness is; that he has absorbed the lessons of the Russian-Japanese War and of the present war in Europe; that his plans for Preparedness will be intelligently made and honestly and vigorously executed. If the people mean Preparedness they will not content themselves with a four-flush Roosevelt.

Tariff Talk Is Dust.
"7. Senator Mills's resolution about nominating a true or tried Republican, however he expressed it; Mr. Bannard's

talk about the impossibility of thinking of a party going outside its own body to find a candidate—all this, like Harding's talk about the tariff, is dust. There is no difference between Roosevelt and any other Republican on the fundamental principles of the party, no difference at all, except with regard to his social—call them, if you please, socialistic—ideas. But for the moment these are in the background, and even there they have been gaining strength all the time. 'Am I my brother's keeper?' From Cain to Christ, and with increasing force after every Christmas, the answer is, 'Yes, you are.'

"8. Roosevelt's mind goes always and directly to the immediate issue. When he was President he did for the United States precisely what Bonaparte did for Europe. Just as Napoleon smashed the feudal system and out paved the road to democracy, so Roosevelt struck the iron of terror into the heart of big business and rendered possible the enforcement of the law against monopoly that had existed for centuries, but had never, before Roosevelt, been enforced. There is no use talking about the motive. Napoleon's may have been selfish. Roosevelt's may be. That man is great whose work endures, retains the approval of succeeding generations. What he may have hoped or intended concerning himself while he was doing it is not of much account.

Roosevelt the Man.

"9. With Roosevelt as President, the probability of war—that is, war with Germany, war with Japan—is far less likely than with a President who, like Wilson, backs and flirts, who is 'too proud to fight' one day, full of fight the next, and in either humor always saying words. There is no government on earth which will not understand Roosevelt.

"I don't think I like Roosevelt. In my long acquaintance with him I never pretended to him or to any one else that I did like him. He has testified under oath that at the crisis of his public life I did much for him. There is nothing that he has done for me for which I owe him so much as a 'Thank you.' There is nothing I want of him. There is nothing that I shall ever ask him for.

"There is nothing I can think of that I can think he would give to me if I did ask him for it. With this explanation of personal relations I certainly cannot hurt him by saying that I think the Republican National Convention ought to nominate Colonel Roosevelt for President. If it does nominate him it will do what the country wants; will do what the country will approve on Election Day, and will make a great stride toward the accomplishment of every other nation that we are ambitious of no else than the welfare of the whole world, and in the advocacy of that cause are able to maintain and to put into effect the full heft of our mind and our might."

"LEWELLYN QUIGG."

T. R. SEES VILLA HUNT AS LESSON

Friends Say He Hopes Nation
May Realize Army's
Inadequate Force.

U. S. NOW AT MERCY OF A FOREIGN FOE

Teutons Crossed Belgium in the
Same Length of Time as Used
in Mexican Chase.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Oyster Bay, Long Island, April 14.—Although Colonel Roosevelt has persisted in his determination to make no statement for publication on the Mexican situation as developed by the attempt to capture Villa, there is excellent authority for saying that in the pursuit of this bandit he sees an indication of the horrible condition that might be expected to develop in the event of the country becoming embroiled with a first class European or Asiatic power.

Visitors to the hilltop declare that he has been following the situation with the keenest interest and in the hope that it may serve to arouse the people of the United States to the inadequate force of the army.

Almost six weeks have elapsed, he has told visitors to Sagamore Hill, since Villa made his raid on Columbus. Apparently our little army is no nearer to Villa now than it was when it started.

Menace to United States

In the time that has elapsed, the Colonel has pointed out to his visitors, a strong Asiatic power on the west or a strong European power on the east could land an army of these shores of at least 100,000 men. Indeed, Japan could land that full number on the west coast, and a European power double that number. What would follow, the Colonel leaves to imagination.

He has impressed all, however, with the fact that in modern war quick action is the word, and in this connection points to the clocklike rapidity with which Japan moved in up a Russia, making war almost without warning, and to the speed with which Germany moved through Belgium in August, 1914. Belgium, he contends, affords the best example of the condition that might well be expected to follow a landing of troops on either coast.

What this country can do, and what a first class power, prepared for business can do, he has said, are best illustrated by the fact that in the same length of time that has elapsed since the raid upon Columbus and the termination to get Villa Germany fought her way across Belgium to the Marne against the trained armies of the Allies.

Military Inefficiency Shown

From beginning to end the Villa affair has demonstrated, he contends, the military inefficiency of the United States to care for itself in any contingency.

The mere pursuit of the bandit has, he points out, practically stripped the United States of its mobile force, and compelled the serious consideration of the authorities of the need of calling out the national guard to protect the Mexican border from further and more serious raids.

Mr. Roosevelt does not, in these talks with his friends, criticize the conduct of the able men in the field. Man for man, he believes the American soldier is the world's best; but, he points out, the best workman cannot do good work unless he is properly equipped and supplied, and that a mere handful of men cannot combat successfully against a horde.

talk about the impossibility of thinking of a party going outside its own body to find a candidate—all this, like Harding's talk about the tariff, is dust. There is no difference between Roosevelt and any other Republican on the fundamental principles of the party, no difference at all, except with regard to his social—call them, if you please, socialistic—ideas. But for the moment these are in the background, and even there they have been gaining strength all the time. 'Am I my brother's keeper?' From Cain to Christ, and with increasing force after every Christmas, the answer is, 'Yes, you are.'

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DR. WISE FINDS NEW PEACE PARTY

Says Spreckels Is to
Found, Ford to Head,
Political Body.

RABBI CALLS MIDDLE WEST DEFENCE FOE

Back from Tour, Declares Anti-
Militarist Spirit Is Sweep-
ing States.

The Middle West is against military preparedness and political use of the preparedness issue, according to Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, just back from a ten days' tour through that section of the country. So strong are the people against the preparedness programmes and military propaganda that a political peace party, headed by Henry Ford, is practically a certainty, according to Dr. Wise. The peace party will be organized by Rudolph Spreckels, of California. Prominent in it will be Frank Walsh and Herbert Bigelow. It will not be a party of pacifists, but an anti-militarist party.

Rabbi Wise and Amos Pinchot were the principal speakers in the "Truth about preparedness" caravan, which started at Carnegie Hall on April 6 and made a flying trip to Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. In every city, Dr. Wise said, halls were packed, people were turned away, and the sentiment was strongly against preparedness issues.

Middle West Foe of Militarism

"The Middle West," said Dr. Wise, "is alive to the menace of militarism involved in any such preparedness programme as is being urged by the extremists to-day. What the Middle West fears is the likelihood of our sacrificing much that is fundamentally democratic at the behest of militarism. Wherever, for example, the Slater bill, which has just passed the New York State Senate, was referred to by any of the speakers a wave of indignation swept over the audiences at the thought of compelling boys to undergo military training. The East cannot understand the feelings of the states of the Middle West against what it believes to be the artificially stimulated preparedness panic, and the West is rightly indignant at those politicians of small degree who are making the preparedness question a matter of partisan advantage."

Asked what the feeling was toward President Wilson and Colonel Roosevelt, Rabbi Wise said: "President Wilson's earnest speeches have made a deep impression, yet it is felt that the President's preparedness programme is almost moderate by the side of the Wood-Fletcher-Roosevelt-Gardner-Merken programme, throwing together the big and the little."

Greatest Enthusiasm Found

"Was the anti-militarist sentiment uniformly the same in the cities visited by you?" Dr. Wise was asked. "In city after city," he replied, "we found nothing less than an uprising of the people as far as this can be registered by a great attendance and scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm at the meetings."

The newspapers, Dr. Wise said, were indifferent to the cause. Referring to the peace party, Dr. Wise said: "Speaking for myself, not for the anti-militarist committee, my journey has led me to feel that the time may be at hand for the creation of a new party, a party that shall be unequivocally and unalterably anti-militarist, a party that shall be fundamentally progressive and not to give any man a bully time in the White House for the next four years. Its aim will be to build a platform that shall express the abhorrence of every American of the militaristic tendencies which to-day endanger the very life of our democracy."

"Is it true Henry Ford and Herbert Bigelow have been mentioned in connection with a Presidential ticket?" Dr. Wise was asked. "I believe it is no exaggeration to say that they have been mentioned," was the reply.

Ford to Contest Penn.

Primary with Brumbaugh

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, April 14.—Theodore Delavan, personal representative of Henry Ford, of Detroit, probably will file papers in Harrisburg to-morrow to secure a place on the state-wide primary ballot as a preferential contestant for the Republican Presidential nomination in Pennsylvania. His only opponent at this time, so far as is known, will be Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh.

Mr. Delavan is expected here to-morrow to hold conferences with some political wisacres before going to Harrisburg.

The preparedness forces, in the absence of any other opponent to Brumbaugh, doubtless will concentrate enough effort on the Ford movement to give him enough votes to defeat the Governor, if possible.

Agents of the Ford company in this city and throughout the state have been busy for the last two weeks circulating petitions to enable the Detroit man to obtain a place on the primary ballot.

With Governor Brumbaugh's performance over the \$1,000 check sent to him by David B. Oliver, thousands of voters are expected to flock to the Ford banner.

SCOUTS HELP PUT OUT FIRE

Blaze on Inwood Hill Destroys Barn
and Threatens Charity Homes.

Boy Scouts from the Emmanuel Sisterhood played volunteer firemen yesterday and helped the city regulars put out a blaze that destroyed a big barn on the top of a high hill at 210th Street and Bolton Road, in the Inwood section, and threatened neighboring buildings. The boys beat out the flames as they spread to trees and brushwood.

Wards of the House of Mercy, the Magdalen Home and the House of Rest watched the firemen work. Timothy Vesker, a fireman, and Dr. H. M. Archer, a department surgeon, were cut by flying glass. Battalion Chief Hennessy and Fireman John Kennedy were slightly burned.

Coal Miners' Agreement Near

The sub-committee of the anthracite miners and operators will resume conferences to-day with President White of the United Mine Workers of America, who was called away to the bedside of his dying mother last week. Adams, publicly representative of the miners, said yesterday that a definite conclusion of the anthracite wage controversy was expected this week.

GERMAN BOMB PLOT CACHE IS UNCOVERED

Copper and Rubber Called Sup-
plies of Papen.

Detectives discovered late on Saturday night a large quantity of copper and crude rubber stored in a remote part of the building occupied by the New Jersey Agricultural Company of Hoboken, which was run under the direction of Dr. Walter T. Scheele, the

missing German chemist, implicated in the German bomb conspiracy.

The investigators believe that in this discovery they have found another scheme of Captain von Papen and Captain Boy-Ed to get large quantities of the much needed copper and rubber into the German Empire through the shipments of fertilizer via Holland and Norway.

Ruth Foss, the Hoboken girl who was employed by Dr. Scheele and has been reported by the police as missing, was yesterday at the home of her

sister, at Bloomfield and Twelfth streets, Hoboken.

Two women who said they were the young woman's sisters declared last night that Ruth had never left Hoboken.

Until a few months ago he lived with his son, Charles H. Smith, at 21 Bennett Avenue. Suffering from heart trouble and asthma, he spent some time in St. Luke's Hospital, and when he was discharged went to live at 712 West 180th Street.

With the excuse that he felt a weak spell coming on, Charles Addison Smith, seventy-four, borrowed a camp-

stool from the apartment of his son, at 41 Bennett Avenue, last night, and seated himself in the rear courtyard. Five minutes later he was found dead with a bullet through his head. A revolver was clutched in his hand.

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Suffered from Heart Disease—Found
Dead in Rear of Son's Home.

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